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L. C. D'MENEZES,
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Bombay, 11th August 1862.

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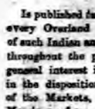

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As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ..£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
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" (Seeds) ..£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 0d.
To Hull } No offers.
To China }
To Clyde }
To Calcutta ..Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

### PRICES CURRENT (August 8th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

| | | Per candy. |
|---|---|---|
| New Broach, ready | Rs. | 370 to 375 |
| New Surat | ,, | 375 to 377 |
| New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur | ,, | 383 to 385 |
| New Oomrawuttee | ,, | 370 to 375 |
| New Comptas | ,, | 370 to 375 |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | ,, | 485 to 490 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur | ,, | 360 to 362 |
| New Vaswul | ,, | 355 to 357 |
| Khandeish | ,, | 345 to 350 |
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Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 25 to 27

## REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

*(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)*

THE monsoon does not seem to have progressed favourably as hitherto, the accounts from several districts of the Presidency reporting but an insufficient fall of rain, and fears being entertained that the crops will turn out bad; however, we have still six weeks more of the rainy season, during which it is hoped the average yearly fall will be made up. This Cocoanut-day on which the Natives consider the rage of monsoon to be at an end fell on the 9th instant, and the coasting steamers have resumed plying for trade.

The excitement which prevailed in the Market during the previous fortnight has somewhat subsided, and speculation both in *Cotton* and *Piece Goods* has become less general.

The speculators in *Piece Goods* were engaged during the greater part of the fortnight in settling their previous large operations. The anxiety of some of them to realise their stock, when the legitimate demand for consumption was limited, has resulted in a reduction of prices. The latest advices from Manchester, which reached us on the 7th instant reporting an advance in price, exercised no very decided effect on the market, if anything, perhaps rather weakening it. Stocks of *Grey Shirtings* up to 7 lbs. weight are rather light in the hands of importers who, consequently, shew more firmness. The largest quantity is held by speculators, who, having made purchases at the late high range of prices, do not feel inclined to press sales at present. Dealers continue to hold aloof, and a small business has been done during the fortnight, the purchases having been mostly made by European houses and native speculators, particulars in very few instances transpiring. The holders of goods in the Interior are said to have realised very handsome profits upon the stocks they possessed before the monsoon. Orders for fresh supply from thither are at present in abeyance owing to the prevalence of speculative prices here. The market closes quiet and firm, and as so little actual business has been done, rates are rather nominal. Holders continue very firm and strongly believe in the maintenance of high prices, although the Natives question the ability of the consuming districts to pay current rates. *Twists* are also quiet and in a similar position with *Piece Goods*. *Metals* are in limited request: *Iron* has further improved in value and demand, while the enquiry for *Copper* has slackened.

In the Produce Markets, the speculative demand for *Cotton* has diminished, and prices have receded about Rs. 30 to 35 from the highest point reached a fortnight ago. The market closes rather quiet. *Seeds* are very firm.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—*Grey Shirtings* 40-in. have been dealt in very sparingly at a reduction in value; there being no enquiry at the current rates, the quotations are nominal; in 45 inch cloth nothing has been done, but for the wider makes 50 and 54 inch there has been some slight enquiry at comparatively low figures. *Grey Longcloths* are enquired for only at a reduction in value. *Grey Domestics* are without enquiry and without transactions. *Grey T Cloths* are quiet. In *Grey Madapollams* the transactions have been trifling, but Rs. 2-14 may be given as the value of 3 lbs., and a few half-ends found a buyer at Rs. 4-12. Of *Grey Printers* one or two European houses have been purchasers in the bazar at about former rates for light weights; heavy qualities are quoted lower. A sale of 20,000 pieces of *Grey Jacconets* 40-in 2½ lbs. partly in stock and partly to arrive at Rs. 2-15 as. is reported, the purchaser being a speculator. *Grey Dhoties* were sold to a trifling extent at previous rates. In *Grey Mulls* there is nothing doing. *Grey Drills* are firmly held by importers.

*Bleached Goods* shew an improvement both in demand and value; movements to a limited extent have taken place in *White Shirtings* at enhanced rates; a few parcels of *White Jacconets* and *Dimities* have also changed hands at our quotations. Holders continue very firm, however, and business is consequently restricted.

In *Dyed* and *Printed* goods business remains unimportant, since importers are not inclined to sell freely at present rates, and anticipate realising a higher price when the season re-opens.

Of *Turkey Red Cloth*, a lot or two of *Cambrics* has changed hands at advanced price.

The sales of the fortnight comprise:—

*From the 26th ultimo to the 9th instant inclusive.*

*Grey Long Cloth.*

| | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2200 | Pieces, | 40 in, 36 yds, | 9 lbs. | 7 | 9 | 6 | |
| 1500 | ,, | 45 in, 36 yds, | 10 | 7 | 7 | 0 | |
| *Grey Shirtings.* | | | | | | | |
| 20000 | Pieces, | 40 in, 38 yds, | lbs. 8 (to arrive) | 8 | 3 | 0 | p. pce. |
| 1250 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 8 do. | 8 | 3 | 0 | |
| 25000 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 7 do. | 7 | 12 | 0 | |
| 2500 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 6½ | 8 | 4 | 0 | |
| 2000 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | |
| 1000 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 7 do. | 7 | 12 | 0 | |
| 2500 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | |
| 2,000 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 7 | 7 | 8 | 0 | |
| 2500 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 7 | 7 | 8 | 0 | |
| 1200 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 8 | 8 | 3 | 0 | |
| 3500 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 7 | 7 | 8 | 0 | |
| 1700 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 6 | 8 or 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1000 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 5000 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 8 | | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 1600 | ,, | 50 in, 38 yds, | 9 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 800 | ,, | 50 in, 38 yds, | 9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 2250 | ,, | 50 in, 38 yds, | 10 | | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 2000 | ,, | 54 in, 38 yds, | 11 | | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| 2000 | ,, | 40 in, 38 yds, | 8 | | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 550 | ,, | 50 in, 38 yds, | 10 | | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| *Grey Jacconets.* | | | | | | | |
| 1000 | Pieces, | 40 in, 20 yds, | 3 lbs. | 2 or... | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 2000 | ,, | 45 in, 20 yds, | 2 | 14..... | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3000 | ,, | 45 in, 20 yds, | 3 | ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 | ,, | 45 in, 20 yds, | 3 | 6 ..... | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 20250 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | 2 | 8 ..... | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 12880 | ,, | 45 in, 20 yds, | 2½ | 3½ ..... | 2 | 15 | 9 |
| *Grey Madapollams.* | | | | | | | |
| 1800 | Pieces, | 32 in, 24 yds, | lbs. 8 (to arrive) | 3 | 1 | 0 | |
| *Grey T. Cloth.* | | | | | | | |
| 4000 | Pieces, | 32 in, 24 yds, | lbs. 8 (to arrive) | 5 | 4 | 0 | |
| 4000 | ,, | 30 in, 24 yds, | 6 | ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 3400 | ,, | 36 in, 24 yds, | 8 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 9000 | ,, | 30 in, 24 yds, | 5 | ..... | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| 2000 | ,, | 30 in, 24 yds, | 5 | ..... | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| *White Shirtings.* | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 800 | Pieces, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1500 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 1500 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 950 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 1000 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 1500 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1500 | ,, | 36 in, 40 yds, | | ..... | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| *White Figured Shirtings.* | | | | | | | |
| 2100 | Piece, | 33 in, 24 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 30000 | ,, | 33 in, 24 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| *White Jacconets.* | | | | | | | |
| 2600 | Pieces, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | Rs. 3 8 to 5 | 4 | 0 | |
| 3300 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ,, 3-3 | 7 | 0 | 3 |
| *White Mulls.* | | | | | | | |
| 500 | Pieces, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| 300 | ,, | 45 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, No. | 1 | ..... | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | 3 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | 4 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 500 | ,, | 40 in, 20 yds, | 5 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| *White Madapollams.* | | | | | | | |
| 600 | Pieces, | 32 in, 24 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 32 in, 24 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 300 | ,, | 32 in, 24 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| *White Dhoties.* | | | | | | | |
| 760 | Pairs, | 50 in, 11 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 5 | 0 p. pair |
| 1200 | ,, | 50 in, 11 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| *White Cambrics.* | | | | | | | |
| 1050 | Pieces, | 40 in, 12 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 14 | 0 p. pce. |
| 100 | ,, | 40 in, 12 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | 40 in, 12 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | 40 in, 12 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | 40 in, 12 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | 40 in, 12 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | 40 in, 12 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| *White Dimities.* | | | | | | | |
| 6800 | Pieces, | 33 in, 24 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| *White Dorias.* | | | | | | | |
| 750 | Pieces, | 40 in, 10 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| *White Lappets.* | | | | | | | |
| 150 | Pieces, | 40 in, 10 yds, | | ..... | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 150 | ,, | 40 in, 10 yds, | | ..... | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| *White Gauze.* | | | | | | | |
| 150 | Pieces, | 54 in, 10 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| *White Ground Prints.* | | | | | | | |
| 900 | Pieces, | 24 in, 28 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| *Green Gauze.* | | | | | | | |
| 300 | Pieces, | 38 in, 10 yds, | | ..... | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| *Grey Cambrics.* | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | Pieces, | 50 in, 24 yds, | 5½ lbs. | ..... | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| *Gown Prints.* | | | | | | | |
| 720 | Pieces, | ¾ in, 28 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| *T. Red Jacconets.* | | | | | | | |
| 1000 | Pieces, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 800 | ,, | 44 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| *T. Red Prints.* | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | Pieces, | 24 in, 28 yds, | | ..... | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| *T. Red Mulls.* | | | | | | | |
| 1200 | Pieces, | 40 in, 20 yds, | | ..... | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| *T. Red Cambrics.* | | | | | | | |
| 500 | Pieces, | 24 in, 28 yds, | 6 lbs. | ..... | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| 750 | ,, | 44 in, 28 yds, | | ..... | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 1500 | ,, | 44 in, 28 yds, | | ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | 44 in, 28 yds, | | ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |

TWIST.—The demand for both *Grey* and *Colored Twists* has become very languid, and former prices have barely been maintained. A very small business only has transpired. Stocks, however, in Importers' hands are much reduced, and we expect to see the prices again rise when the enquiry springs up. Sales are:—

50 Bales Water Twist 300 lbs. No. 20 at As. 14½ p. lb.
10 ,, Do. ,, 40... ,, 17½

METALS.—A moderate amount of business has been done in this market. *Copper* is less enquired for and both *Braziers* and *Sheathing* have receded in value; other kinds are quiet. *Yellow Metal* is in good request at our quotation. *Iron* is in good demand: both *British* and *Swedish Bars* are in active enquiry and command enhanced values; *Hoops* and *Sheets* are unaltered and held for higher prices; *Square Nail Rods* are in demand at advanced rates: *Round Rods* are unsaleable. *Lead*: the rates for *Sheets* are still advancing. *Pig* is rather dull. *Steel tubs* are higher in value, but *faggots* do not shew any advance. *Speiter* has improved a little both in demand and value. *Tin Plates* have met with a better enquiry. *Quicksilver* is quiet. Sales are:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 160 | Tons | Copper Brazier | ..... at Rs. | 56 | 4 | 0 p. cwt. |
| 40 | ,, | Do. and Sheathing | ,, | 56 | 4 | 0 |
| 266 | ,, | Iron British Bar | ..... ,, | 31 | 0 | 0 p. cdy. |
| 100 | ,, | Do. do. | ,, | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | Do. do. | ,, | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| 800 | Bdles. | Do. Square Nail Rod | ,, | 34 | 0 | 0 |

COALS.—In moderate enquiry at Rs. 16 to 18.

COCHINEAL.—In small request at Rs. 1-10 as, to Rs. 1-14 as. according to quality.

SAFFRON.—Owing to the reduction of stocks, prices are rather firmer.

CORKS are enquired for at higher quotations.

CORDAGE.—There is very little doing at present.

BEER AND SPIRITS have undergone but little change and remain as last quoted.

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Soon after the departure of the last Mail, the price of cotton declined and *Dholleras* was quoted Rs. 386, in consequence of several of the speculators having come forward to resell contracts; the demand, however after some days, again revived in anticipation of better advices by the Galle telegram then expected and a moderate amount of business was done principally for *Dholleras* "to arrive" at Rs. 425 and "ready" at Rs. 415. On the arrival of the Galle telegram the prices again receded; and subsequently the arrival of the Mail brought telegrams to the 26th ultimo advising a quieter market in Liverpool, which produced but little effect in our market. The market closes quiet; holders are very firm and believe in a still further rise of prices at Liverpool. The stocks on the spot are rather scanty; consequently to facilitate the arrival of supplies steamers have been sent to bring cotton from Surat and Broach, and one of the steamers returned on the 8th instant with a full cargo. The transactions reported are:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | Bales, | Broach at Rs. | 365 | p. cdy. | |
| 250 | Candies, | Do. ,, | 381 | | |
| 200 | ,, | Dholleras ,, | 390 | | (to arrive) |
| 600 | ,, | Do. ,, | 393 to 395 | | do. |
| 400 | ,, | Do. ,, | 390 to 395 | | do. |
| 400 | ,, | Do. ,, | 392 to 395 | | do. |
| 300 | ,, | Do. ,, | 390 to 391 | | do. |
| 200 | ,, | Do. ,, | 391 | | do. |
| 250 | ,, | Do. ,, | 392 | | do. |
| 600 | ,, | Do. ,, | 392-8 | | |
| 500 | ,, | Do. ,, | 398 | | |
| 230 | ,, | Do. ,, | 401 to 402 | | do. |
| 90 | Bales, | Do. ,, | 390 | | (without selection to arrive) |
| 100 | ,, | Do. ,, | 395 | | |
| 100 | Candies, | Do. ,, | 400 | | (to arrive without selection) |
| 300 | ,, | Do. ,, | 402 to 403 | | (to arrive) |
| 700 | ,, | Do. ,, | 404 to 405 | | do. |
| 300 | ,, | Do. ,, | 407 to 413 | | do. |
| 300 | ,, | Do. ,, | 415 to 420 | | do. |
| 300 | ,, | Do. ,, | 425 | | do. |
| 100 | ,, | Do. ,, | 425 | | do. |
| 100 | ,, | Do. ,, | 415 | | do. |
| 200 | ,, | Compta ,, | 385 to 390 | | do. |
| 100 | ,, | Dharwar ,, | 515 | | |
| 250 | ,, | Do. ,, | 511 | | |

WOOL.—Both good and low qualities are out of stock, and prices for them are daily improving.

HEMP has further advanced in value.

OIL SEEDS.—A very active demand exists for both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and a further advance has been established in the prices, owing to the scarcity of stocks and the receipt of favourable advices from Europe: holders are very firm and ask Rs. 7½ to 7¾ per cent. for *Linseed*, and Rs. 8 for *Rapeseed*. There is little or nothing doing in other seeds and prices must be considered quite nominal. Sales are:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | Cwt. | Linseed, | ..... at Rs. | 7 | 4 | 0 p. cwt. |
| 1000 | ,, | do. | ..... ,, | 6 | 12 | 0 |

COFFEE.—Owing to large supplies, *Mocha* can be had at cheaper prices. *Malabar* is quiet at our quotations.

PEPPER.—*Bhatcoll* remains unaltered in value; *Malabar* is dull and lower.

SALTPETRE.—*Mooltan* is not to be had at market; *Scinde* can be procured at from Rs. 6½ to 9½.

MADDER-ROOT.—Low qualities only are available in the market at Rs. 3½ to 3¾.

GALLS.—Owing to the absence of supplies, holders ask higher prices.

GUMS.—*Ammoniac, Animie, Assafœtida*, and *Benjamin* are in request at dearer rates; *Arabic, Myrrh*, and *Olibanum* are unchanged.

### MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE Money Market continues easy and does not manifest any signs of alteration in value at present. The rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay remain unaltered.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES continue in a depressed state and have further fallen in value, owing chiefly to many sales "to arrive" from England and other parts of India. We quote to-day, *Fives-and-half*, Rs. 111½ to 111¾; *Fives*, Rs. 104; and *Fours*, Rs. 93¾ to 94.

EXCHANGE on London, after some fluctuation, has taken a downward course since the last few days, owing to increased demand for Bills, and this tendency has been strengthened by the fall of discount in London. The Banks commenced drawing for six months' sight *Bills* at 2s. 9/16d. and closed at 2s. 07/16d.; *Document Bills* were sold at from 2s. 09¾d. to 2. 09¾d.; and *China Bank Bills* at 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 9/16d.

On Calcutta, at sixty days' sight, Rs. 98¾; and at sight, Rs. 99¼ to 99¾.

On China, at sixty days' sight, Rs. 225 to 226.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th instant:—

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Rs. | 52,25,000 |
| Public Deposits | ,, | 1,11,02,005 |
| Other Deposits | ,, | 1,22,01,776 |
| Bank Notes and Bills outstanding | ,, | 17,71,818 |
| Rest | ,, | 2,74,095 |
| | Rupees | 3,05,74,694 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities | Rs. | 45,12,610 |
| Credits Deposits do. do. | ,, | 11,13,532 |
| Bills discounted | ,, | 42,19,281 |
| Dead Stock | ,, | 7,22,892 |
| Balances with Branches and Agents | ,, | 36,65,846 |
| Govt. Reserve.— | | |
| Cash | Rs. 54,55,635 | |
| Securities | ,, 16,46,370 | |
| | ,, | 71,02,005 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | ,, | 22,38,728 |
| | Rupees | 3,05,74,694 |

# BANKS.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | ..... | 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11 1/2d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, On demand | ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| On Scotland | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| On Ireland | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... | | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 1½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Head Office*—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at | 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 Do. ..... at | 1s. | 11½d. | ,, |
| 3 Do. ..... at | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| 2 Do. ..... at | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| 1 Do. ..... at | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |
| On demand (Head Office) ..... at | 1s. | 11¾d. | ,, |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | ..... | 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| ,, 3 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| ,, 2 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| ,, 1 | do. ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| ,, on demand | ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| On Scotland | do. ..... | | | |
| On Ireland | do. ..... | | | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards | 2 per ct. per annum. |
| Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice | 3 ,, ,, |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 4 ,, ,, |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 5 ,, ,, |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lade, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and of any Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter*

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL B

1,122 persons employed as artizans in the locomotive and carriage departments of that railway, 1,066 were trained in India, and 56 were engaged in England. Of the 1,066,—82 were Europeans, 24 Eurasians, and 960 Natives. Mr. Stokes also, the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, expresses his opinion, that after a sufficient staff has been sent out from England for the first two or three years working of a new line of railway in India, the resources of the country may well be depended upon for securing an abundant supply of enginemen, if a practical system of instruction is adopted. It must be admitted in view of the above statements that the general lines are progressing rapidly. The amount of collateral enterprise and industry connected with these Indian railways is great and indeed amazing. The table showing the number of Proprietors and Debenture Holders deserves consideration. Take our own Great Indian Peninsula—the total number of shareholders in England during the year under report was 4,726; total number registered in India 234; and the number of native shareholders registered in India 156. Out of the 156 native shareholders we should like to know how many hold shares above the value of 1,000*l.*, and how many below the value of 1,000*l.* We presume a large portion of the native shareholders are of the latter class. How little native wealth and enterprise, then, are enlisted in these great national works. At the same time, India derives the great benefit, and natives almost exclusively are employed in the various establishments on the open lines.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### LOCAL.

THE Mails for Kurrachee and Sind per steamer *Berenice* will be closed to-day at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Another Packet per steamer *Tilly* for Kurrachee and Sind will be made up to-morrow at two o'clock P.M.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the P. and Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, to Aden and Suez, to-day at 5 P.M.

*For Suez.*—Captain Blair.

*For Marseilles.*—Lieut. B. P. Screiber, 1st Royals; Mr. C. E. Beddome, I. N.; Mr. Helme, 95th Regt.; Mr. Aug. Drouhet; Mr. A. B Bogle; Mr. Scott; Mr. P. Jones; Mrs. Ostrehan, two infants and a European servant; Captain Foote, Bengal Staff Corps.

*For Alexandria.*—Mr. and Mrs. Damitz, infant and servant; Mr. Vanderlock; and Mr. J. B. Eames.

*For Southampton.*—Mr. J. Roberts; Mr. Cremer, P. & O. Co.'s Service; Mr. Scott; Mrs. Peat; Captain Cornwall, Bombay Staff Corps; Mrs. Marriotts, infant and a European servant; Mr. W. Wilkes; Captain and Mrs. Pammell; Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, two infants and a Native servant; Mr. C. Lane; Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Howard.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

List of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
Bombay Legislative Council
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Another Horrible Murder in the Chuckla.
Annual Meeting of the Bank of Bombay.
Criminal Charges against Paymaster Smales.
OFFICIAL PAPERS.
Kurrachee, a Wharehousing Port.
Wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*.
ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
Mr. Smales, late of the Inniskilling.
The Cotton Question.
Italian Agriculture.
Kattywar Affairs.
The B. B. and C. I. Railway Management.
The Byota and Cotton.
The Governor's Resolution on the mode of doing public business.
Extension of Jurisdiction of Small Cause Court.
The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company *versus* Samuel Laing.
Gogo and the Road to Ahmedabad.
The Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
Reunion of European and Parsee Ladies and Gentlemen.
Civil Service Memorials.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
The Punjaub.
Oudh.
Peshawar.
Cashmere.
Central Asia.
Madras.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Kattywar: a Correction.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.

### FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| Total previously registered | 38 | 54 | 40 | 37 | 38 | 46 |
| Aug. 3rd | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 30 |
| " 4th | 1 | 36 | 1 | 62 | 0 | 65 |
| " 5th | 1 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 4 |
| " 6th | 0 | 24 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 38 |
| " 7th | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| " 8th | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| " 9th | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| For the Week | 3 | 99 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 47 |
| Total fall | 42 | 53 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 93 |

### WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 A.M., 11th August,* 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light. Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—Fair S. W. calm.
CANNANORE.—Rainy S. W.
GOA.—Rainy South light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S. W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fine S. W.
MADRAS.—Cloudy S. W. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—Cloudy W.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th August* 1862.

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Rs. | 52,25,000 |
| Public Deposits | " | 1,11,02,605 |
| Other Deposits | " | 1,22,01,776 |
| Bank Notes and Bills outstanding | " | 17,71,818 |
| Rest | " | 2,74,095 |
| | Rupees | 3,05,74,694 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities | Rs. | 45,12,610 |
| Credit on Accounts do. do. | " | 11,13,532 |
| Bills discounted | " | 42,19,281 |
| Dead Stock | " | 7,22,892 |
| Balances with Branches and Agents | " | 36,85,646 |
| Govt. Reserve.— | | |
| Cash Rs. 54,55,635 | | |
| Securities " 16,48,370 | | |
| | " | 71,02,005 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | " | 92,38,728 |
| | Rupees | 3,05,74,694 |

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 11TH AUG.
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE CHUCKLA MURDER.—COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.—Ismail bin Ahmed was again placed at the bar on the charge of murder.

Some other evidence was taken and the witnesses bound over to appear and prosecute at the Supreme Court.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial, on the charge of murder, at the next Criminal Sessions.

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—Captain Smales was in attendance at the usual hour, but in consequence of the counsel not being present and on the application of Mr. Sangster, who stated that it was expected that the Charter constituting the new High Court, would be read in the Supreme Court; the case was postponed until half-past three o'clock.

At the appointed time the whole of the parties were in attendance.

Mr. Malone called and cross-examined by Mr. Scoble, said,—I produce a report of the committee that assembled at Mhow in May last. The committee commenced its sittings on the 27th and terminated on the 31st May. It was found by that committee that Rs. 42-8-6 was to the credit of the defendant up to the 27th of that month. The defendant had credit on an account on Messrs. Rogers and Co. of London. The committee subsequently assembled under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, and it was then found that the remittance had been made. Major Scott, the divisional Paymaster stated to that committee that Rs. 4,937-12-6 were due to him from the regiment on the last adjustment, and the defendant is debited with that account which shows a balance of Rs. 42-8-6 public money to his credit. [Mr. Scoble here put in the report]. On the 2nd June a Regimental morning order was issued by direction of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, which I now produce. [Mr. Scoble here read the order which prohibited any officer or soldier from having any intercourse with Paymaster Smales.] In consequence of that order I removed the pay office to my house. Neither the pay Serjeant nor the assistant clerk were allowed to have any intercourse with defendant from that date. The defendant did not state to me that he considered his responsibilities as having ceased from that date, but that he considered that his securities were discharged from that time. I do not know how he accounted for that. I have seen the defendant's memorial of the 2nd June to the Commander-in-Chief. It is stated in that memorial that he considered that his responsibilities had ceased from the date of his office being removed.

Mr. Dunbar objected to the admission of such evidence, he said that the evidence might be taken against the defendant but could not be taken in his favor.

Mr. Scoble said, that he considered that it should be allowed.

His Worship said, that he would take a note of the objection.

Witness continued,—I never saw that memorial in a completed form; I only saw parts of it in loose sheets of foolscap. In the portions that I saw I have no recollection of any memorial containing the words in the memorial now produced. "As your memorialist's responsibility ceased from the day on which the office and documents were removed from his custody and his sureties withdrawn." I believe that the defendant notified to the Commander-in-Chief that he considered his responsibility at an end. I have no distinct recollection of the date on which that took place. The abstracts, the copies of which were put in and marked B. and S., the first was written by Serjeant Bennett and the other one by Corporal Sharp. They were made out by my direction from the abstract book, and they purport to be settlements between me, as acting Paymaster, and the Paymaster of the Mhow division of the Army, they are for April and May, and the defendant might have seen them during the time they were in course of preparation. Document B. shows a balance to debit of Rs. 4,937-12-6 and that was carried to credit in the account current furnished to the committee on the 27th May. The account current attached to No. 1 is a statement of the account between defendant and the Regiment. The document marked S is a copy of the account between the divisional Paymasters and the defendant. As a general rule these two accounts contain substantially the same items.

His Worship postponed the case again until a quarter past two o'clock this day.

### LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.
*List of Causes for trial this day.*

In the Goods of Abdool Aziz bin Ebrahim deceased.
Sawood bin Abdool Aziz *Applicant*, and Hassa widow *Caveatrix*, and Abdoolla bin Abdool Aziz *Caveator*, Hassa widow *Applicant*, and Sawood bin Abdool Aziz *Caveator*. (Part heard.)

PLEA SIDE.
Lulloobhoy Ramdass trading, &c. *vs.* Dewjee Varia. (Part heard).

## INDIAN.

### BENGAL.

IN our police report to-day will be found the particulars of a fraud which interests the public. A writer in the government stamp office stands charged with forging a number of stamps, of the value of ten rupees each. The fraud has brought to light by an application being made to the Collector respecting one of the forgeries,—with a view to having it renewed. Inquiries were made in the office, and no trace of the issue of this identical one could be found. On further investigation it was proved that a vendor of stamps had purchased a quantity from the prisoner at a discount on their presumed value. The evidence is tolerably conclusive, but as the case is postponed until the 6th instant, we refrain from commenting further at present, upon the loose system by which alone, such frauds could be perpetrated.—*Hurkaru, August* 1.

## INDIAN PRESS.

### THE PUNJAB IN THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE,

*(From the Friend of India, July* 31.)

THE Punjab has long successfully resisted all attempts to remove it, as a non-regulation province, from the despotic will of the Calcutta and Lahore Executive, and to place it under the power of the Legislative Council like the Regulation Provinces. From next session of the Council this will be the case no longer. No more will the Punjab be either above or beyond the law, a circumstance to which it has doubtless hitherto owed much of its prosperity and vigorously successful government, but which ought to be regarded as temporary and removed as soon as it is safe and politic to do so. Not only, moreover, will the supervision by the legislature of the Punjab add considerably to its prosperity after nearly fifteen years of successful, though lawless, independence, but the presence of an old Punjabee in Council representing a Government which rules over a territory larger, a population nearly as large, and races far more manly and hopeful than those of Madras, should benefit the Empire by tempering the rigid exclusiveness of able Regulation lawyers like Mr. Haringtou, and correcting the inexperience and strong centralising tendencies of an English lawyer like Dr. Maine.

Mr. Cust, now acting as Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab, has declined the appointment to Council. We do not regret this. His marked ability, his training as an English barrister and intimate knowledge of French and Continental jurisprudence, make him the least of a Punjab party of all officials who have ever worked in the land of the five rivers. The same qualities fit him more than any other Indian civilian, except perhaps Mr. George Campbell, to adorn the Bench of the High Court and prove to the world that an English thinker by becoming a Bengal civilian does not necessarily cease to possess qualifications which fit him to be in some respects superior to the fourth-rate barristers who are now likely to be sent out as Indian Judges. Mr. Robert for whom he is officiating as Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab will on his return from England in the cold season, represent the province in the Imperial Legislative Council.

### THE STAR OF INDIA AND THE NIZAM.

*(From the Englishman, July* 31.)

THE "Star of India" is likely to gain additional lustre. The Nizam of Hyderabad, our correspondent informs us, has ordered models of it and the clothing thereunto appertaining, to be executed for the decoration of his Begums. It was not enough that he should dishonour the representative of the Queen in his reception of an honour the nature of which he was incapable of appreciating—that he should contemptuously seize with his left hand and thrust under his chair, the insigna of an Order conferred on him by his feudal superior, but to aggravate the insult he has degraded it to an ornament and a toy for the inmates of his harem. It might perhaps, be considered bad taste in an English nobleman to have models of an Order of which he was a member made for the amusement of the children, but no intention of casting contempt upon it by the act would be suspected, any more than Louis Napoleon is suspected of wishing to make light of the French army by allowing his son to wear a miniature uniform, and drill a miniature troop of Infantry. But here the case is far different. The light estimation in which Eastern women are held is well-known, and bearing in mind the studied contumely with which the Nizam treated the Order and its donor at the Durbar at which it was conferred on him, we look on his present act as intended to manifest to his admiring fellow-countrymen still further contempt for it—to induce the belief that he considers it fit only for a harem bauble. We have persistently opposed the bestowal of such honours upon natives of India as being premature. The appreciation of such Orders among Europeans springs from the same high feeling which, in the days of chivalry, placed the wearer of the Golden Fleece or the Holy Ghost on a par in public estimation with dukes and princes, and which has handed down to the present day, muscles to the Order of the Garter such *prestige* that monarchs are pround to wear it. Purer, and perhaps nobler still, was the feeling which prompted the institution of the Civic Crown of Rome, and still confers on the wearer of the Victoria Cross a nobility which no mere titular distinction carries with it. Far from possessing this feeling, neither Hindoo nor Mussulman is as yet capable of understanding it, and till they become so—till civilization and education have imparted that high tone to their minds which shall enable them to appreciate a "Star of India" at its true worth, we only expose ourselves to such insults as that recently shewn to us at Hyderabad, if we offer it for their acceptation. In the consciousness of our power we have lately put up with insolence from this puppet-king for a title of which, in the case of a European state, reparation would have been exacted at the bayonet's point. We trust that the Nizam's conduct at the last Durbar will put an end to our forbearance; and that Lord Elgin will impress upon the British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad that he has other and higher duties to perform than drawing his salary with regularity, and with equal regularity reporting our relations with the Nizam to be satisfactory—that he has also at all times to assert the supremacy of British rule, and to maintain the dignity of his Sovereign intact against any of those attempts to infringe upon it which have been culminated in this last crowning insult.

### ANOTHER COLONY.

*(From the Friend of India, July* 31.)

WHILE the settlers of Wynaad in South India, after having long knocked in vain at the closed door of the Madras Government, wait patiently for a reply to their application to Sir Charles Wood, another colony, a near neighbour of theirs, forces itself on the attention of the public and the authorities. We were not prepared for the fact that in Coorg there is a Coffee Planters' Association with no less than forty members, who have all the grievances, the ability to publish them from the house top, the energy to take for their removal, and the genius and appliances of self-government which distinguish Anglo-Saxons all over the world. Not only so, but they are joined by native planters for whose sake at least the Association may hope to obtain a speedy and perhaps, favourable answer to their prayer. Two years ago we read in the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Coorg—"the rage for the cultivation of coffee among all classes, European and native, is very great. Every day lands are being taken up for coffee cultivation." Since then we had lost sight of Coorg, but now the experiment has succeeded, the first large outlay of capital has begun to yield rich fruit, and as all the gardens are very nearly in full bearing, the old cry arises for roads, the removal of barbarous taxes and a fee-simple tenure.

Coorg is a district of rugged table land above the Western Ghauts with the Wynaad, Mysore and Canara all round it. Stretching for sixty miles from north to south and thirty-four from east to west at an average elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea, it enjoys a climate ranging from 52° to 82° degrees of heat at the different seasons of the year. For three months the country is generally in clouds which, borne by the breeze over the Indian Ocean, strike on the tall Ghauts and give Coorg an amount of moisture which is more grateful to the soil than productive of comfort to the settlers. But the Scotch mist lasts only three months instead of, as at Glasgow, all the year, and the climate is most healthy. The Cauvery winds its way through a great valley in which stands the capital, Mercara, and drains off the hill torrents. The place seems as if it had been made for coffee cultivation. In 1834 it became a British possession after the only war which distinguished Lord William Bentinck's reign, and the daughter of its headstrong Rajah is now a Christian lady, the wife of a Bengal officer. The change was a good one for the people. The population and revenue since then have just doubled, the former being now some 120,000 and the latter some three lakhs of rupees. The district is managed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore who acts as Commissioner of Coorg, and Mr. Bowring has hardly seated himself in office when he is reminded, amid congratulations from the planters, that none knew so well as he the wise and enlightened policy of Lord Canning's government in the matter of the soil, and is asked to give effect to it. In 1860-61 the revenue from coffee alone was Rs. 32,102. The quantity of coffee exported from the district was 1,29,809 maunds, of which no less than 1,17,223 were produced by natives, the estates of the European settlers having not yet got into full bearing. Here again, as in the Wynaad, we see the two classes working harmoniously together. Last year the produce was expected to be double.

The Coorg Coffee planters ask to "be identified with settlers" in other parts of India. At present their Coffee is taxed by a transit duty, a relic of barbarism which it is far from creditable to the British Government to have retained so long. They ask to have their estates treated as waste lands, the fee-simple of which they may purchase at once; they ask "that Grants-in-aid be given to parties constructing roads which meet with the approbation of the local Superindent of Coorg, and that the two great Trunk Roads to the Sea be kept in good repair;" and finally that, being so isolated from all the world beside, they may be allowed to make remittances for current expenses through the Treasury. The Commissioner proposes an acreage tax on Coffee lands instead of the transit duty but the planters prefer to keep their estates in the category of 'waste' so as to take advantage of the fee-simple tenure, to accepting a compromise which would bring them under the head of assessed lands. They want the fee-simple at once as promised by the Government of India, but do not object to an acre-ge tax as a temporary measure for those who cannot at once pay purchase money. They shew how the transit duty keeps back intending settlers, and that no other part of India is similarly burdened. They add:—

We need scarcely point to you the benefits that have accrued to this Province since the introduction of European Capital with energy to direct it. The revenue is increased. The condition of the people employed by Planters is improved, and they are enabled both to live and clothe better. The Coorgs themselves are enriched. Grain and in fact everything the country produces is enhanced in price nearly twofold, and Coorg is now essentially in a flourishing condition. We confidently believe that in your administration here you will be actuated by the same liberal principles that have of late characterised the acts of the Supreme Government.

Besides these settlers there is a large establishment of German Missionaries with their schools and printing presses all at work among the Coorgs. With noble self-denial they draw from the Basel Society to which they belong only as much as is necessary for subsistence the sum last year being about £50 a year each. There are all the elements of a vigorous Colony here which, like the Wynaad near it, will more and more every year act as a light shining in a dark place. Mr. Bowring has now offered to him an admirable opportunity of proving at once his ability as a ruler, and his fidelity to the memory of the late Governor General with whom he was so closely associated, by giving good government to Coorg.

### TIMBER WOOD.

*(From the Madras Times, August* 4.)

BACON in one of his Essays speaking of hard, crooked perverse dispositions, "the very errors of human nature," says they are "the fittest timber to make great politicians of, like to knee timber that is good for ships that are ordained to be tossed." This remark must of course be understood of the moral, not the intellectual nature. It is easy to understand how an inflexible firmness of will, a certain callousness of heart, which makes a man indifferent to the individual suffering inflicted often by great and necessary measures, will qualify for the high ranks of Statesmanship. More amiable characters, containing a larger infusion of the milk of human kindness, often do harm rather than good. But Bacon never meant that the timber should extend to the head; that there should be hardness of intellect as well as hardness of heart. And if we were called upon to describe a character which in high place would be most capable of producing the largest amount of mischief, and most certain to produce it, we would combine the moral and the mental obliquities. Given the perverse intellect that will not see the merits of a question, with the hardness that is insensible to the feelings of others; throw in a dogged obstinacy that resists all change and turns a deaf ear to argument and remonstrance, and you have a combination of qualities only requiring to be invested with power to become as fatal an instrument of wrong and woe as the great Architect of evil could turn out of his forge.

It is the misfortune of India that at the present period its destinies lie at the absolute disposal of Sir Charles Wood. Judging from the course the Indian Secretary of State has pursued since his assumption of this most important and responsible office, can there be any doubt that his nature well supports his name—crooked, cross grained, knotty, impracticable wood throughout. His, unfortunately, is not the sort of timber Bacon wanted for great statesmen. There is in him not partial but entire lignification; the cerebral fibres being as impenetrable as the moral fibres are unyielding. The fact that he stands alone in the adoption of a peculiar view, that every body differs from him, that minds, if not more, at least equally competent to form a correct judgment hold a precisely opposite opinion,—all this has no more power to shake his confidence in his own decision, or make him waver for one moment in it, than has the spray of the ocean to unsettle the cliff it be-sprinkles

Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base, as soon as I.

If this resolute inflexibility were the consequent to careful consultation, painstaking deliberation, accurate knowledge, it would claim our admiration; but it is the offspring of dogmatism and unfounded self-conceit. Without a personal knowledge of Indian questions, the Indian Minister makes a grudging use of available sources of information, and is ready to evoke the truth from the depths of his own moral consciousness. Having no local experience, he treats with contempt the experience of men whose lives have been spent in the country known to him only by name. Standing in most urgent need of intelligent, faithful, and hourly counsel, he ignores the existence of his Council at home, and snubs the Councils of Government abroad. Of nothing is he so intolerant as of advice. And if he possesses no great ability himself, he can at least compensate the deficiency by undervaluing the abilities of others.

Ample illustration might be found in the review of Sir Charles Wood's official acts from the time of his assumption of office down to the latest despatches, in which he admonishes the Governor General not to waste time in discussing measures but to carry them out, and rebukes with all the severity of offended supremacy the presumption of the Madras Government that ventures to condemn what he has approved. For such a review, however, time does not suffice at present. Our readers will readily call to mind the haughty manner in which this absolute Dictator trampled on the Supreme Government in the matter of the restoration of Dhar; in the still more flagrant grant to the family of Appoo. They will recollect how contemptuously he dismissed from life the late Legislative Council. While in the important changes effected by the Amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies, changes touching in the most vital points the interests of some thousands of officers who had the strongest claims to fair and generous consideration, his own sweet will from first to last has been the sole unbroken rule. Again we say, that at the present juncture of affairs when all old things are becoming new, and when accurate knowledge, a conciliatory spirit, and the most punctilious honesty in the fulfilment of engagements, are the only safe principles of guidance, the sole means of averting widespread discontent and disaster, that Sir Charles Wood should be Secretary of State for India, is a heavy national calamity.

In the despatches published by us a few days ago, the domineering overbearing temper of our despotic Ruler reaches its culmination. We do not see how the force of autocracy can much farther go. He is wearied of references and discussions, and will have no more of them. He has decided on his measures, and decided that they are expedient; and he will not have them questioned but executed. Difference of opinion is either rebuked as the result of ignorance and inconsiderateness, or resented as a want of decent subordination. He is no less against reason than reason is against him. But these imperative rescripts illustrate not only an unflinching tenacity of purpose to carry his own will into law, but the dense stolidity that cannot see what is clear to everybody else. Sir Charles Wood still insists that the prospects of officers who remain with their regiments are not in any way affected by the retention in the regimental cadres of the names of the officers removed to the Staff Corps. He will not for the life of him see that their prospects of promotion have been in the least degree interfered with. He will not allow that they have any just cause of complaint. And of course he is resolved with all the obstinacy of his obstinate nature not to budge an inch from the course he has laid down. If the Secretary of State cannot understand the nature of the grievance which so many Memorialists, supported by the whole weight of the Madras Government, have remonstrated against, he stands alone in his inability. Any military member of his Council could have explained the matter, if the Secretary could have consented to ask for explanation and had candour enough to listen to it. It ought not to be above his comprehension that officers with their regiments are liable to many casualties which officers on the staff are free from. To the former also come with painful empressement the various inconveniences and annoyances of a military career in India, which, when hot youth has cooled down into the sober maturity of manhood, form an effectual counterpoise to the charms of gold lace, glitter and glory, and give force to the attractions of home and dignified retirement. From all these the occupant of a snug berth on the Staff is delivered. There are a score of agencies by which Captain Jones, who has never left his regiment, may be compelled or induced to give a step to his juniors, independent of the risks of actual warfare. He may die of cholera on the march, or be overtaken by jungle fever, or lose his health in a malarious station, or grow sick of the goose step and company drill, or may have a longing desire to join Mrs. Jones and the children at home in that cheerful chorus "We'll never part again." There is a constant swarm of circumstances about his regimental path which any day may cause his place to become vacant, with or without his consent, reluctantly or willingly. Captain Brown of the Commissariat knows nothing of these inducements to quit the service. His pay is ample for his wants; he has a comfortable house at the Adyar, or at Bangalore, or in some other favored locality; he is under no apprehensions of having to sell every stick of furniture to-morrow and march off five hundred miles to some military Golgotha; duty is light and easy just sufficient to give him something to think about and keep him in health; why should he die before his time, or retire a day before he chooses? Years after he has ceased to be able to go through the fatigues of a field day, or to venture across the quietest of chargers, he may be able to roll smoothly down to office after tiffin in his easy carriage, and roll back in the cool of the evening to meet Mrs. Brown at the band-stand. Yet Sir Charles Wood persists in affirming in the teeth of all argument, that the presence of these military fixtures on the lists of a regiment does not unduly impede promotion!

We wish it were in our power to point to some prospect of relief from this intolerable incubus. But seriously and sadly we see none. Parliamentary influence, the only lever by which this dead oppressive weight could be lifted, seems beyond the reach of the Indian Services. The Palmerston Cabinet has just renewed its lease of power. The injury too has been done and seems now past remedy. But who shall estimate the mischief that may yet result from the bitterness and disappointment which the unscrupulousness and obstinacy of one man have been able to infuse into the brave breasts of the officers of the Indian army?

### THE DEFICIT EVANISHING.

*(From the Friend of India, July* 31.)

WE entirely sympathise with the present Secretary of State for India in his repeated refusal to abolish the Indian import duties on cotton goods. For the last week the markets of Calcutta and Bombay have been in a state of intense excitement, native buyers who have hitherto held out at low prices and have reduced the stocks up-country to a famine level, having now come forward to offer as much as three rupees a piece more for these goods than they did some months ago. Speculators too have rushed in, convinced that the American war will not end in a day, and that the stocks already in hand will bring twice their present value a month hence. Already the rates reached the Manchester level and every week they will go up till they attract to India all the available stocks in England. Just as in Bombay in an hour merchants have made lakhs of rupees because the raw cotton has gone up a penny in the pound, so in Calcutta as well as there those who have large stocks of cotton goods, especially if they have purchased them at the low figure hitherto prevailing, will make fortunes. The stocks of goods in England are still large for many mill owners have been manufacturing to keep their operatives from starvation, so that the Indian Customs revenue will benefit by the importation while manufacturers are enriched and workmen have work and wages. If the demand for India continues, as it is likely to do, the mills will go on it is true, only till the supply of cotton is exhausted. But the nearer that supply approaches its end the higher the prices of the manufactured goods will go. While the manufacturers pay more for the cotton the public will pay in a much higher proportion for the goods. Indeed the time seems at hand when cotton cloth will become as dear as silk.

But while sympathising with Sir Charles Wood in this matter at least, we regret that he should have justified his refusal by figures which are inaccurate, statements which are inconsistent and arguments which are untrue. On 4th June he told a deputation of Preston operatives that there was a deficit of a million sterling in Mr. Laing's Budget instead of a marginal surplus. With the exception of the *Daily News*, which has formed the same estimate of Sir Charles Wood as ourselves, all the journals accepted his statement without hesitation, forget their jubilations expressed only a week before, and indulged in their old sneers against Indian Budgets. They preferred to trust Sir Charles Wood at a distance to Mr. Laing on the spot, a Secretary of State notorious for inaccuracy to something worse to a financier especially trained for his duties and devoting his whole time for two years to the special study of his subject. They said to the bramble 'come thou and reign over us.' Serious injury was done to Indian stock in the London market and to every Indian Company whose shares are quoted on Change. No details were given to justify such a statement, which if true was of little importance in the present elastic state of Indian finance. Sir C. Wood declined to explain himself in the House of Commons or to fix a day when he would make his financial statement. A fortnight passed on during which the inaccuracy was disseminating its slow poison, and on the 18th June Sir C. Wood received another deputation of Lancashire operatives who, with tears in their eyes, prayed for the abolition of the import duties. Again they were met by the fact of a deficit, but this time one of "nearly £400,000." No one in the deputation, the House, or the Press reminded the Secretary of State that two weeks before the deficit was a million, or hinted that having thus in a fortnight being diminished more than one-half, it might in another week disappear altogether. Yet, in truth, in twenty-four hours the deficit had melted away to the paltry figure of a quarter of a million. There could not well be collected together in a short sentence more errors than in this which the House of Commons received in silence from Sir C. Wood in the course of the Cotton debate. "The estimate for 1862 shows a probable deficit of 600,000*l.*; and for 1863, instead of the promised surplus of 400,000*l.* or 500,000*l.*, the estimate is a deficit of 250,000*l.*" There was found no individual curious enough to ask for the million of 4th June, or the nearly half million of the previous day. Nor did Sir C. Wood yet condescend to state when he would make his financial statement. Are we to believe that even his impenetrable conceit had been so shaken by such inconsistencies as these that he preferred to wait for Mr. Laing to be enlightened by him? In ten days after, Mr. Laing would land at Dover and we shall not be astonished to find the unfortunate deficit which has served Sir Charles Wood's purpose in silencing tearful operatives and their trembling employers, evanishing altogether into that land of ghostly figures with which financiers of the *calibre* of the present Secretary of State alone are fit to conjure.

But the absence of truth and capacity in a statesman vested with such power always bears evil fruit, however soon it may be exposed. Not having a seat in the House, and finding his Budget condemned by the English press without a hearing, Mr. Laing will probably have to wait for justice from England till next April shews a larger surplus, if we have peace, than has ever been seen in Indian history. Meanwhile it is most improbable that a man of his experience and independence will consent to return to India, and again to expose himself to such irritation and injustice as he has suffered at Sir Charles Wood's hands. It is still more improbable that any other competent English official such as Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Baxter or Mr. Forster will surrender his independence. The government of India in England involves not only timid Viceroys but incompetent Members of Council, and once more hands over the administration of affairs to a clique who swear by Sir Charles Wood and the Civil Service.

### THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

*(From the Friend of India, July* 31.)

THE rules which define the relative position and duties of the three branches of the profession in India have been published, and set at rest the different speculations which have from time to time been formed respecting them. The advocates, vakeels and attorneys are enrolled in the High Court in the same order, and with the same regard to rank and precedence, as have hitherto been observed in the Supreme and Sudder Courts.

The first of these three branches of the profession occupies very much the same position as before; their rights and privileges are preserved intact, but the future mode of admission amongst them remains, we hear, an open question. With regard to the other two classes very little alteration has been made, but we understand that the rules are intended to apply only to those of either class at present admitted or who are shortly about to be admitted. So far as the vakeels are concerned, they are placed to a slight extent in even a more favorable position than before. The Letters Patent provided that they should be allowed to appear, plead and act. This of course was understood in India to be subject to the well-known limitation by which that right has always been restricted—viz. to cases of appeal such as have been hitherto entertained by the Sudder. Under the new High Courts there are two classes of appeal cases, those with which the Sudder has rendered us only too familiar, and those which will be entertained from their own original jurisdiction. In reference to the first of those two classes of cases the seventh rule secures the privileges of the vakeels by implication, when it declares that they shall not appear, plead nor act in any matter of ordinary original jurisdiction either in civil or in criminal cases. This restriction simply amounts to confining them within the province hitherto assigned them, or that of appearing, pleading and acting before a Court which possessed no original jurisdiction of either kind. But the rule goes on to provide that neither shall they so appear, plead nor act in any matter of appeal from cases of ordinary civil jurisdiction unless the case which forms the subject of appeal involves some question of Hindoo or Mahomedan law, or unless some question of usage shall arise, and the Court or a judge thereof shall think fit to admit a Vakeel or Vakeels to plead for any suitor or suitors in such a case. In spite, however, of these restrictions, it is an addition, such as it is, to the rights and professional privileges of this body of men, and it will be consolatory to them to observe that the concession is not granted in a shabby manner, for the rule goes on scrupulously to provide that in cases of such description and under the circumstances alluded to, and having previously obtained the sanction of the Judge or Judges, the Vakeel or Vakeels so admitted may plead accordingly. The privilege, therefore, is at least well secured to them, and much good may it do them. Questions, however, of Mahomedan and Hindoo law have been so often and fully discussed for a long series of years that we presume the services which are thus not altogether dispensed with will seldom be put in requisition. The position of the vakeels is untouched in reference to all cases of appeal from the Mofussil Courts, hitherto entertained by the Sudder, and extends to cases under the extraordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court, in other words which have been removed thither from Courts below by means of an application in the nature of a writ of *certiorari*. We need offer no observations upon the position of the attorneys, for concerning to quit the service. His pay is ample for his wants; he has a comfortable house at the Adyar, or at Bangalore, or in some other favored locality; he is under no apprehensions of having to sell every stick of furniture to-morrow and march off five hundred miles to some military Golgotha; duty is light and easy just sufficient to give him something to think about and keep him in health; why should he die before his time, or retire a day before he chooses? Years after he has ceased to be able to go through the fatigues of a field day, or to venture across the quietest of chargers, he may be able to roll smoothly down to office after tiffin in his easy carriage, and roll back in the cool of the evening to meet Mrs. Brown at the band-stand. Yet Sir Charles Wood persists in affirming in the teeth of all argument, that the presence of these military fixtures on the lists of a regiment does not unduly impede promotion!

We wish it were in our power to point to some prospect of relief from this intolerable incubus. But seriously and sadly we see none. Parliamentary influence, the only lever by which this dead oppressive weight could be lifted, seems beyond the reach of the Indian Services. The Palmerston Cabinet has just renewed its lease of power. The injury too has been done and seems now past remedy. But who shall estimate the mischief that may yet result from the bitterness and disappointment which the unscrupulousness and obstinacy of one man have been able to infuse into the brave breasts of the officers of the Indian army?

### THE DEFICIT EVANISHING.

*(From the Friend of India, July* 31.)

WE entirely sympathise with the present Secretary of State for India in his repeated refusal to abolish the Indian import duties on cotton goods. For the last week the markets of Calcutta and Bombay have been in a state of intense excitement, native buyers who have hitherto held out at low prices and have reduced the stocks up-country to a famine level, having now come forward to offer as much as three rupees a piece more for these goods than they did some months ago. Speculators too have rushed in, convinced that the American war will not end in a day, and that the stocks already in hand will bring twice their present value a month hence. Already the rates reached the Manchester level and every week they will go up till they attract to India all the available stocks in England. Just as in Bombay in an hour merchants have made lakhs of rupees because the raw cotton has gone up a penny in the pound, so in Calcutta as well as there those who have large stocks of cotton goods, especially if they have purchased them at the low figure hitherto prevailing, will make fortunes. The stocks of goods in England are still large for many mill owners have been manufacturing to keep their operatives from starvation, so that the Indian Customs revenue will benefit by the importation while manufacturers are enriched and workmen have work and wages. If the demand for India continues, as it is likely to do, the mills will go on it is true, only till the supply of cotton is exhausted. But the nearer that supply approaches its end the higher the prices of the manufactured goods will go. While the manufacturers pay more for the cotton the public will pay in a much higher proportion for the goods. Indeed the time seems at hand when cotton cloth will become as dear as silk.

But while sympathising with Sir Charles Wood in this matter at least, we regret that he should have justified his refusal by figures which are inaccurate, statements which are inconsistent and arguments which are untrue. On 4th June he told a deputation of Preston operatives that there was a deficit of a million sterling in Mr. Laing's Budget instead of a marginal surplus. With the exception of the *Daily News*, which has formed the same estimate of Sir Charles Wood as ourselves, all the journals accepted his statement without hesitation, forget their jubilations expressed only a week before, and indulged in their old sneers against Indian Budgets. They preferred to trust Sir Charles Wood at a distance to Mr. Laing on the spot, a Secretary of State notorious for inaccuracy to something worse to a financier especially trained for his duties and devoting his whole time for two years to the special study of his subject. They said to the bramble 'come thou and reign over us.' Serious injury was done to Indian stock in the London market and to every Indian Company whose shares are quoted on Change. No details were given to justify such a statement, which if true was of little importance in the present elastic state of Indian finance. Sir C. Wood declined to explain himself in the House of Commons or to fix a day when he would make his financial statement. A

tain an increase of 11,688,000*l.* in a twelvemonth's exports to France, every shilling's worth of which is directly due to the operation of the Treaty.

The commercial results of the Treaty—the profit and loss account in pounds sterling—can be measured and tabulated, and we see what they are; but its best fruits are not susceptible of being thus presented to the eye. They are to be found in a better understanding between the two nations, leading to the growth of mutual respect and a friendly feeling—sentiments that are every day further strengthened by the multiplication of those bonds of common interest indicated by the figures we have been dealing with. These are worth twenty ironsides as a preventive of war.

## ROUHER AND FREE TRADE.

*(From the Daily News, July 18.)*

THE speech of M. Rouher at the dinner given on Wednesday to do him honour as negotiator on the part of France of the Commercial Treaty, is an interesting contribution to the history of Free Trade. Since the days of Turgot no French Minister has given utterance to so much sound sense in language at once so eloquent and so philosophical on the subject of international exchange. Nothing could, indeed, have warranted a member of the Imperial Cabinet, under the circumstances, in saying what M. Rouher did, but the profound conviction entertained in his own country by those most capable of judging, that the measure in which he had taken a conspicuous part had proved to be eminently successful. It was, as he confessed, conceived in the renunciation of long-established practices and the abandonment of deeply-rooted ideas. The last diplomatic act of importance in the direction of Free Trade was the Treaty of 1786, made by the government of the falling monarchy, and doomed to be speedily crushed out of sight in its vast ruins. While the First Republic was permitted by the old governments of Europe to remain at peace, it had shown a disposition to remain the principle of industry and freedom; and it was not until the integrity of the soil of France was threatened, and the right of her people to choose her own form of rule was challenged by the coalesced kings and aristocracies of 1793, that protection and prohibition were caught up as weapons of desperate self-defence. During the Consolate and the Empire they continued to be brandished and abused, after the original necessity had passed away. Peace came with the Restoration; but the restored regime, as M. Rouher well expresses it, was tormented with the illusion that it could restore the power and influence of a great landed class; and for this purpose all the products of the soil were kept up to a factitious price, while for the ancillary purpose of creating an order of monied men, vested interests in trade and manufactures were fostered at the cost of the consuming millions. Thus the people of France, just as the people of England for many years after the return of peace, were compelled to pay two sets of taxes, one for the support of Government, and the other for the support of a governing class, on whose gratitude bad and unpopular government dreamed it might rely with confidence in the hour of need. But the interests of the two nations remained the same, and both have come to see it clearly, despite the mystifications practised to deceive them. In England the manufacturers and traders fell out with the landlords, and, putting themselves at the head of the people, compelled them to repeal, first their prohibitory, and then their protective laws. In France things took a different course. The monied interest were stronger in the legislature under every successive regime, whether Bourbon, Orleanist, or Bonapartist, than the partially renovated noblesse; and they exercised their power to bully and delude each successive administration into continuing a system which they believed to be for their interest. It needed all the calm resolution and irresistible authority of the present Emperor to give his Ministers nerve to face their opposition. It must also be said, in fairness and in truth, that had Napoleon been ill-served at the time in the Department of Commerce, or had there been at the head of that department a shifty, trimming, or cowardly politician, it is difficult to imagine how even the wisest resolves of the Emperor could have been carried to completion. Luckily for France, the Minister with whom Mr. Cobden, on the part of the people of England, had to deal, was capable of rising above the cackle of salons and coteries. M. Rouher was inspired with the ambition of being more than a mere rebuilder of Paris, or an improver of industrial bandages. He desired to see his country fairly stripped for the race of inventive skill. He knew that at first there would be a chill and even a shudder; but he had read history and studied the experimental policy of other nations, and satisfied himself that until the great change was made French industry never would be safe, healthy, or strong. And for himself, he desired, like his Imperial master, to build his reputation and popularity on the ultimate approval of the mass of his countrymen, rather than upon the transient and treacherous favour of the selfish and cynical few who had so long contrived to dominate in commercial legislation at the national expense. Like Sir R. Peel, he wished his name to be remembered with affection in the cottage of the peasant and in the home of the artisan; but he knew that a period of transition might be one of danger and must be one of difficulty. Strangely enough, it was actually encountered on the eve of events as unforeseen as they were propitious in both countries.

The repeal of the Corn Laws in England was followed by commercial disaster at home and political confusion abroad. The Commercial Treaty of 1860 between England and France has been subjected to the unlooked-for test of a famine, and the almost total suspension of the export trade to America. Nevertheless, M. Rouher is able to congratulate his friends on both sides of the Channel that the new bond of amity and peace between them has stood the strain of untoward circumstances better than any could have ventured to anticipate. "And he tells us that on his side of the water, as an ours, all honest and reflecting men can perceive and acknowledge, that the place of being an aggravation of the evils caused by the American civil war, the increased trade between the two countries has proved a very substantial mitigation of the evil.

We rejoice to find, moreover, in the speech of the French Minister of Commerce, the candid avowal, not made without premeditation, that the Treaty is viewed in France with satisfaction for its political tendencies as well as for its industrial effects. It is in his view not merely a step in physical, but also in moral, civilization. As a precedent, it has been already followed on the part of the Government to which he belongs in the case of Belgium and the Zollverein; and presently a commercial treaty, on the tariff principles, will be signed, he tells us, with Italy. In the face of such facts, certain politicians and writers amongst us may spare their hysterics at the vain enactment of a new scale of high customs duties by the United States. The day is gone by when it is any longer possible for a single nation to segregate itself by internal laws, no matter how stringent, how reckless, or how indiscriminate, from the rest of the bartering world. Comforts and luxuries every people now-a-days will have who can afford to pay for them; but if artificially two prices instead of one are put upon each article, their enjoyment cannot practically be afforded. Prohibitory screens may be set up here and there to serve a momentary purpose; but they begin to be worn out in the very hour they are set up; and the first blast of popular impatience is certain to overturn them. It is more ridiculous than amusing to hear the self-same persons who two years ago were loudest in scoffing at reciprocally low duties between England and France, now affecting to bewail the temporary resort for purposes of war revenue to an increased customs tariff by the United States. While we disapprove of the latter as much as any can do, we own ourselves very easy as to the length of its duration or the extent of its consequences. Meanwhile we rejoice that a Minister of France, who has signalised his tenure of office by participation in a great benefit to his own country, to ours, and to mankind, should have received in our metropolis public marks of confidence such as few of our own fellow-citizens have ever obtained.

## THE ESTIMATES FOR THE BUDGET.

*(La Revue des deux Mondes.)*

[The working of the Corps Legislatif anomalous under a representative Government. The Commission charged to report on the Estimates for the Budget have done their work well. It is they, in fact, who have made the Budget.]

The Session of the Corps Legislatif has lasted for five months. It has this peculiar about it—that to the public it has appeared like a political vacation, indefinitely prolonged. For two or three days we have been in possession of the Report of the Commission on the Budget. On the 10th the public work of the Chamber will commence, and the session ending on the 27th, it will last ten days. That is to say, in a session of six months there will only be ten days' public debate on the real affairs of the country; for, we ask, what is the use, and what becomes of the rhetoric of the debates on the address? This alone is a sufficient criticism of the system. We shall be told that, if we do not know, how many hundreds of deputies have been able to take it easy during these five months in Paris, that has not prevented the Commission of the Budget from pursuing its task. God forbid we should dispute the merits of the Commission of the Budget! This Commission has not spared its trouble. The members of the Commission have accomplished a prodigious work; but, in truth, is it the ideal of a representative Government for eighteen deputies to be working to give leisure to three hundred others, and for this work of inquiry, debate, and deliberation, which ought to enlighten the whole Chamber, and inform the country as to its affairs, to be enveloped in the mystery of a bureau? . . .

We believe, things being as they are, that the Commission has fulfilled its task in a most praiseworthy manner. The Commission has very sensibly entered on the economy which M. Fould took the initiative in for the Budget. The idea of the Minister was, as is known, to bring the responsibility of the Corps Legislatif into play. The principle once established, that surpluses of expense would not be provided for by the convenient resource of loans, the financial equilibrium could only be attained by the increase or creation of taxes, or the reduction of expenses. M. Fould offered this alternative to the Chamber, and left the choice to them. On these conditions the Commission set about the examination of the Budget, and it is thus that they have been led to take a course to which we have long not been accustomed. Amongst the increase of taxes offered to them, there were four which the Commission thought *unpalatable*, as the English say. As these taxes were rejected, therefore, which would have furnished some seventy millions, it was necessary to have recourse to the reduction of expenses. To this end the Budget was cut down in several places, and the monster was made to give up some thirty millions. Spite of everything, however, there remained an item of forty millions. The Commission resigned themselves to asking this sum of the second *décime de guerre* (war tithe), which had been suppressed in 1857, but which, by this resurrection, seems to acquire the same claims as its senior to immortality. It is evident from what we have said that the Commission of the Corps Legislatif has made the Budget, and M. Fould after all, has no cause to complain. . . . We owe our gratitude to the three reporters for not having eluded political question which arises naturally from the reform attempted by M. Fould, a question which found such an opportune application in our expedition to Mexico. The three reporters expressed themselves with remarkable unanimity on the expenses which the late distant expedition have put France to, and on the necessity of putting a stop to this inclination.

The report of M. A. Le Roux contains some excellent remarks:—"War, and distant expeditions, are the great cause of the present deficits. To renew them would be the denial of the financial reform." . . . "May the past have all its weight in resolution in future, and may known consequences serve henceforth as a counterpoise to generous susceptibilities and seductive perspectives: The Commission made the immediate application of these principles to the Mexican expedition.

*(Morning Star.)*

[The Commission charged to examine the Estimates for the Budget insist that the reduction in the army and navy should go on, and advise economy before all things. Cannot we take a lesson from this?]

There has been presented within the last few days to the French Legislative Chamber the Report of a Commission charged to examine the Estimates for the Budget—a document so remarkable, and so valuable in many points, that it would be unjust to pass it over without distinctive notice. Nations and Governments have of late shown such an extraordinary dependence upon each other as regards the amount of their military and naval expenses, that a lesson read to France becomes, in point of fact, at once an example and an encouragement to the good sense of England. Long ago it was thought quite bad enough that if Greek kings chose to act like madmen, Greek peoples should pay the penalty; but in our days it would seem to be the agreeable international doctrine, that if any Sovereign all over the world chooses to play the fool, the nations of the earth must each and all resign themselves to plunge into similar folly. Therefore, it may do us in England good in every respect to know that the representatives of France are as profoundly impressed as any of ourselves can be with the folly of war expenditure in days of peace, with the madness of a rivalry of policy which gives to peace all the cost, and nearly all the terrors, of war. We cannot doubt that the Commission which has issued the remarkable report we refer to understood that its sentiments would be those of the Chamber it addressed, and of the Government it professes to assist. Every rational man, therefore, who would welcome a true peace and a genuine economy among nations, must hear with gratification that a French Commission has addressed to the Legislative Body of France such remonstrances, such sensible counsels, such words of honourable moderation and practical wisdom, as are contained in this interesting report.

The Commission opens its report by remarking on the singular paradox which the present condition of Europe offers. Every where the desire and the want of peace are paramount subjects in the councils and the declarations of all the European States. "The echoes of the English Parliament attest this every day; Austria and Prussia are arranging for disarmament; France has already commenced the work." All this is very true; but the Commission proceeds at once to comment on the singular fact that "a contradictory current" is at the very same time hurrying away various European Governments into a series of warlike preparations which have for their result a terrible pressure upon the finances of the countries, and "sadden those who value the victories of peaceful progress above all other conquests." After all, times have really changed for the better when a committee of Frenchmen representing the Legislature of the French people could write such words as these which we have quoted. The second Empire has improved upon the first, indeed, when it acknowledges the slight value which are victories which are not those of peaceful progress. But the Commission proceeds in very practical fashion to count the cost of those other triumphs which were once believed to be so dear and precious to the true Frenchman's heart. Surveying the supplementary and extraordinary credits for the expenses of wars from 1852 to 1861, the Commission somewhat dryly remarks, that "without doubt these figures represent glory, amelioration, grand and noble things, and some necessities of circumstances; but the proportion between expenditure and revenue was broken by them, and such a state of things could not possibly be maintained." Glory was then bought rather dearly. Justly, the Commission declares, did the interests of the country begin to take fright; the amount of the expenditure was fatally operating upon its internal and external condition of France, and the process, if continued, "must have rapidly realised the sinister prognostications of those who declared that our finances would bring us to our ruin." At a critical period M. Fould stepped in, fearlessly exposed the situation, indicated the remedy, and offered to apply it. The Commission gives credit to the Financial Minister in warm language for his wise and spirited exposure; but adds, in a pithy sentence, that "the facts of the situation raised a voice more irresistible still." Pursuing, therefore, the policy which M. Fould marked out, the Commission insists upon it that the process of reduction in the army and navy should go on. It sees nothing in the present condition of Europe, or in the extent of which Mexico is the scene, necessarily calculated to interfere with that reduction. If a perseverance in reduction will do nothing else, it will at least, the Commission observes, "dissipate unjust suspicions and give another pledge of peace to Europe." Listen to this next sentence from the lips of French representatives, and think how ignoble certain British orators would proclaim the men who spoke it in the English Parliament. "Economy," says the Commission, "is our object before all; and our first duty to spare nothing to arrive at it." Economy before all! Before glory? Before conquest? Before maintaining what people call, by a graceful rhetorical phrase, the moral power of the nation in the Cabinets of Europe? Yes; and having surveyed all these fine things, the French Commission is for economy first. And we venture to think that the moral influence of France in the Cabinets of Europe will be just as great henceforward as it was in the days of the extraordinary credits and the costly glory. . . .

Is there no way to derive practical profit from the lesson? If France be so bent upon economy—if France has grown to estimate glory at its true value—if Frenchmen wonder at the "counter current" which hurries peace-professing nations into the expenditure of war—can we not lend our aid in restraining the stream and preventing its wild overflow? England and France have practically the power to fix the extent of the armaments of Europe. England and France alike declare themselves eager for retrenchment and peace. Why can we not agree upon a common basis of national economy and general safety?

## SIR C. WOOD AND INDIAN EXPENSES.

*(From the Daily News.)*

"I WISH I were as cock-sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is of everything," said the witty Lord Melbourne of the eloquent historian; and the same thing might with more truth be said of the present Secretary of State for India. There are some men who are as certain to appear in a ministry as the walking gentleman in a five-act comedy or the barnacles on a ship's bottom. Sir Charles Wood is one of those public men. If he had formed a moderate estimate of his own merits, and had attributed his success in life to its real cause, he might have escaped most of the obloquy which attaches to his name. But, unfortunately, he labours under the delusion that his statesman-like abilities, and not his family influence, have raised him to his present position; and, more unfortunate still, he imagines that clear judgment and perspicuity are evidenced by off-hand opinions and confident dogmatism.

On Wednesday Sir Charles Wood received a deputation from the operatives of various towns in Lancashire, presenting memorials, praying, among other things, for the reduction of the duties levied at the Indian ports on British manufactured goods. His answer was that he could not spare the money. What might be done in the course of time he could not say; the best should be done, but at present the reduction could not be made. Our readers know that very lately the Finance Minister of India, appointed by Sir Charles Wood and by him maintained in office, announced a large surplus. The existence of that surplus Sir Charles Wood has since denied, and we cannot pretend to decide between these high authorities.

But even if it should turn out to be true, that the revenues of India will not equal the expenditure, or that the duties imposed on British manufactured goods imported into India cannot be remitted, the question remains whether Sir Charles Wood is not highly responsible for this result. Sir Charles Wood says that he cannot afford to part with the duty. Let us ascertain whether he could not reduce the public expenditure. It is well known that the largest item in Indian expenditure is that of the army. In 1860-61 it amounted to 15,838,980*l.*, in 1861-62 to 12,800,000*l.*, and the estimate for next year is 12,200,000*l.* The reduction is considerable, but is it enough? Sir Charles Wood told the House of Commons the other night that the military establishment was not in excess of what it ought to be, and that, in fact, it had never been beyond the proper amount. But what does Mr. Laing say? It is abundantly clear from his statement that a very vigorous dispute has been going on between the Home Government and the Government in India on this subject. If there had been no Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, no public statement of accounts, and no necessity for a surplus, it is clear that, although we have a Secretary of State for India, the Indian revenue would have been absorbed by the rapacity of the Horse Guards. So long as the old Indian Company remained, they were enabled in some degree to control the Horse Guards, and to prevent them sending out more troops than were required. But as soon as that comparatively independent body was abolished, all check seems to have been practically removed. The Secretary of State for India at least Sir Charles Wood—seems to have become a virtual accomplice with the Horse Guards. The Commander-in-Chief seems to have been allowed to use India as a place in which he could hide any surplus troops. By sending them to India they were not only put out of the way, but the officers of the Staff were enabled to draw the increased pay attached to the Indian service without burdening the home estimates. It is idle to deny the fact that the number of soldiers has been in excess, when Mr. Laing distinctly asserts that during the year 1861 there were in India some 4,000 men in excess of the proper strength, costing some 180,000*l.* a year, and that although the establishment was fixed as early as 1860, it was only the other day that recruiting was suspended, after the vigorous remonstrances of the Indian Government. It is doubtful, notwithstanding the assertion of Sir Charles Wood, whether the troops are even now reduced to the proper number; but even if the reduction has taken place it is still more doubtful how long it will be maintained. No doubt Mr. Laing is quite right to appeal to the English public to support him against Sir Charles Wood and the Horse Guards. "I have no wish," he said, "to prolong controversy, and although perfectly ready to prove and justify every word I have said on the subject, I am ready, speaking for Indian finance, to let bygones be bygones. At the same time I am not sorry that public opinion in England has been directed to the subject, and that the Secretary of State can now reckon, as I believe he can, on the support of influential interests in resisting any attempts to revive the practice, so pleasing to an English Chancellor of the Exchequer and so displeasing to an Indian one, of keeping 10,000 or 15,000 additional soldiers in England at the expense of India." It may be very well for Sir Charles Wood to insist that he cannot afford to take off the duties on English manufactures; but if he expects to succeed in this anomalous policy, he must convince the public that he is not playing into the hands of the Horse Guards, by allowing them to maintain a larger force, either in this country or in India, than the public service really requires. It will be the obvious duty of Sir Charles Wood, when he comes to make his financial statement, to furnish the fullest explanation of this part of his subject. There is no need for any further uncertainty. India is completely pacified. The number of troops required for the military occupation of the country is now ascertained. With a single man beyond that number the resources of India ought not to be charged. It must be admitted that nothing is more difficult than to control the Horse Guards. There is nothing too insignificant to cause them alarm. They are continually on the look out for some plausible excuse for increasing the army, and neither the War Minister nor the Indian Secretary seems capable of exercising that vigorous control over them which is required. The only plan will be that a certain fixed sum out of the revenues of India shall be appropriated to the army, and that if this sum is increased it must be by the distinct authority of the British House of Commons.

## THE LEGITIMISTS' FORLORN HOPE.

*(From the Daily News.)*

AN edict has lately gone forth, convoking the survivors of the Legitimist party, in Italy and France, to meet next month at Lucerne. The Count of Chambord has taken a large house or place in this pleasant little city, and the hotels are already engaged for the multitude of his votaries. The Duchess of Parma is expected, and if Francis II. of Naples could only be induced or compelled to quit Rome, the Congress would certainly include a *Party of action*. What supplies the occasion and impulse of this solemn meeting of political invalids? The principal, no doubt, is the belief that at last the quarrel is irreconcilable and declared between the great foe of Legitimacy—the Emperor of the French and the Church. All attempts at compromise with the Papal Government having failed, it no doubt is prepared for extremities, and the hoped for result is a renewal of that open war which broke out half a century ago between the First Napoleon and the Popedom, and which in superstitious eyes was the great cause and forerunner of his downfall.

There exists, however, another and a deeper reason why Legitimists should meet. They, like the rest of the world, see that "their occupation" is well-nigh gone. All countries are either closing fast their doors against them, or refusing them the old countenance and consideration. Excluded from Italy and France, there remained to them but Germany and Russia. But those countries, too, have felt strongly of late the impulse of time; and their governments are busily seeking to prevent revolution by doing its work. The great stronghold of Legitimacy was Austria, as it was the stronghold of sacerdotalism; yet in Austria a legislator is heard denouncing the Concordat, not only to the applause of the Assembly, but with the silent sanction of the Minister present. And when an analogous demand is made for suspending altogether the payment of the troops of the Duke of Modena, this, too, receives Ministerial assent as well as popular approval. The Legitimists, therefore, have no longer any hope in Austria; and it seems their interest to do something for themselves, whilst Austria still affords them at least an asylum, and entertains regrets at least, if no longer prospects, which belong to the *ancien régime*.

The greatest misfortune, in the eyes of the Legitimists, is this falling away of governments from their cause. But it is still more unfortunate for them, that the true and original falling off does not proceed from the governments, but from the decay and disappearance of what gave Legitimacy more force than the authority of any number of governments—popular adhesion. How rapidly has this century advanced in the extinction of the sentiment! We all know what La Vendee and the Tyrol were at the commencement of the century. There is not a Legitimist peasant now to be found in either one or the other. The robber bands of Calabria and the Abruzzi, numbering in all not three hundred men, constitute the salaried Legitimists of Italy. There exists not in Europe wherewith to compose a guard of honour, much less an army, for the principle. That is the true reason why governments desert a cause in which there is no longer vitality. And its adherents do well to meet—not for a resuscitation, that is hopeless, but for a decent funeral service. There is no fitter high priest for this than the Count of Chambord. Political pretendership had never a more empty, a more solemn, or more fitting representative.

Legitimacy has, however, hope. We will not say it is the Church, even of Rome, but an ultra party which has got, or seems to have got, the lead in that Church. But there is no longer a government in the world in which the Papacy, as at present conceived and developed, would find support. The Catholic Sovereign who does most for the Church, gives it most money, and makes wars for it, is the Emperor Napoleon, yet he fails so far short as to be considered the arch enemy. So benighted and so utterly deprived of temporal sagacity is the Papal Government of the day! But if Governments refuse us aid, exclaim the Ultra-Romans, we will appeal to the people: in Ireland, in England, in South of France, and in the perennial grass on the hills of Naples, we will stir up opposition and rebellion.

It is a dream, however, to suppose that this can be much more than ill-humour. This religious fractiousness of prelates, and of some few of their flocks, what can it amount to? Simply to taking advantage of that constitutional liberty which these churchmen abhor, to give hostile votes, and form hostile parties in a legislature. Such opposition as this the Roman Church may still make. Its clergy can always show their power when the ballot-box goes round. But who would incur serious risk in such a cause, save a brigand who had but his stiletto to live by?

In such opposition, or even in such crusade, there is no longer a place left for the Legitimist gentleman. He can no longer be an officer when the peasant will not fight, nor is he a fit leader with tongue or pen for a democratic opposition—though a Larochejacquelin should not disdain to try it. We really, then, cannot see what the Legitimist Congress at Lucerne can hope to do that will be at all for the benefit of the party. Far from there being any aid or support to be found in the Church, Legitimacy and it are now totally apart. The Church can but appeal to democracy whilst deceiving it; whereas Legitimacy has really no class, nothing beyond a few personages, to appeal to. And these become rarer specimens and curiosities every day.

## INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*(From the Daily News.)*

WHILE the steamer is carrying to the American shores the declarations which the English Ministers made last Friday night, the mail from the other side has brought word that French citizens have been writing to their friends in America that they must be on their guard, as the Emperor's Government is certainly meditating some interference. This warning will have gained great weight from the articles put out as feelers in certain French journals; and the Americans are no doubt waiting with much interest to learn the intentions of our Government in the case. The most respectable American journals declare their disbelief in any sort of intervention by England. About France it seems that they are less confident, though the sympathy between the people of France and of the United States is more cordial than the Americans enjoy with any other nation. The apprehension is not of any meddling by the people of France, but of designs on the part of the Emperor which may have gone too far before they can be checked at home. While the intellect and conscience of France are excluded from public affairs, the shortest way for French citizens to operate against intervention may be to warn the Americans of the danger. The citizens evidently think so; and they not only announce the danger, but point out the right way to encounter it. We can imagine the interest with which the words of Lord Russell and of Lord Palmerston must be read in France first and America afterwards.

The New York *Evening Post*, in treating of the rumour of British intervention as worthy of little credit, takes a lower and narrower ground than we ourselves adopt for our course. It threatens us with the loss of a trade in food and clothing which it seems to suppose necessary to our existence. It is evidently unaware of the extent of our commerce with other countries, and of the expansion of our trade with France since the commercial treaty got fairly to work. But if it were all true that the *Post* supposes, we should proceed upon other and much stronger grounds in our refusal to interfere in any manner whatever with the civil strife in America.

English, French, and Americans alike look with an amused and compassionate surprise on people in the Pacific or elsewhere who, when their burning mountain begins to bellow and fume, approach it with fair speeches and coaxing considerations. When a Hottentot community goes out against an eclipse with marrowbones and pots and pans, to frighten the dragon from swallowing the sun, the rest of the world thinks that the Hottentots have a good deal to learn. These mistakes are almost too gross to be amusing; yet any intervention of ours in the American quarrel would be a mistake which would place us in the same rank in the eyes of posterity as the charmers in the South Sea Island and Hottentot land. It would be as reasonable to expect to put out the volcano, and make the moon disgorge the sun, as to hope to bring the American belligerents to a peaceable understanding, while their cause of quarrel remained above-ground. The *Evening Post* may address us on commerce, and cotton, and our own trading profits; and Southern partisans in England may expatiate on the wanton and gratuitous character of the quarrel; and better citizens and neighbours may, in mere ignorance, think that it can at least do no harm to try to reconcile enemies; but the fact remains that the controversy is one about which no accommodation is possible, and that there are citizens enough who know this in England, and we may hope in France, to save Europe from present mortification, and from the ridicule of posterity, for putting in a hand to stop the workings of natural laws, and for beseeching the flowing tide to turn back before it has touched its mark. The conflict is of greater depth and consequence than any war of succession which has ever interested Europe. It is even more fundamental than the wars of the Reformation, which no one would have dreamed of coaxing to sleep. It is a struggle for the ascendancy of barbarism against civilization, under the apparent strife between political freedom and the most intolerable despotism that any white race is anywhere else enduring. It is enough to make us blush that there should be any question whatever of our interfering to induce the combatants in such a strife to defer the quarrel which it is impossible to extinguish at will. Nothing but ignorance could suggest such an impertinence to us. However we may lament mistakes, precipitancy, prejudices, and evil tempers on all sides in America, we must feel that there never was a deeper or more solemn controversy, or a strife which all civilized nations had so much reason for wishing to see fought out. It is of serious consequence to us that our trade is injured, and that our chief manufacture is paralysed for the time; but it is of graver consequence still that civilization should not be set back by the establishment in this century of a retrograde and aggressive state of society in the place of the free and progressive republic, which was the main glory of the last. The stronger our feelings are, the more reverently should we wait while the greatest controversy at present possible in human society is seeking its solution.

## THE "BRITISH STAR."

*(From the Times.)*

THE *British Star* rose last night on the horizon of the House of Commons with the suddenness and brilliancy of last year's comet. "What is the *British Star?*" our readers will ask. As its influence seems to have driven at least two members of the House beyond the limits of Parliamentary decency, and to have plunged every speaker in a wild maze of discussion, the portentous luminary is worthy of some notice. The *British Star*, then, is an illustrated Greek newspaper, published in London by M. Xenos, a gentleman known both in the commercial and literary world. It is devoted to the instruction of the Greek-speaking population throughout the East, and is, we believe, a production in every way creditable to the enterprise and literary skill of its founder. The paper is good, the illustrations are good, and the writing is a favourable specimen of the laboured and artificial language which Young Athens imagines to be a return to classical Greek. The *British Star* has a considerable circulation in Turkey. The Christians are growing active and curious, and take a great interest in anything which relates to Western Europe. In no society would a description of the Great Exhibition, or the last improvements in Paris, or the Derby day, or the contest between rifled cannon and iron-plated targets, be read with more zest than among some of the subjects of the Sultan. But, as M. Xenos is a Greek, it is needless to say that his paper does not content itself with science and art, but treats to Eastern politics with a strong revolutionary bias. We presume that the writers must have been guilty of more than the usual rhodomontade which distinguishes the journalists of their race, for it appears that the Turkish Government actually applied to our own that the *British Star* should not be distributed in Constantinople through the Embassy post office. According to the antiquated arrangements which still prevail in Turkey, the British Embassy has bags of its own, which, by the permission of the Porte, come into the country without any examination of the part of the Turkish authorities. Any letters or newspapers may be sent from England in this manner: so that the British Embassy, as well as one or two others, has the power of introducing any written or printed matter into Turkey at its discretion so long as the Porte concedes the privilege of a separate post. Now, the Turkish Government foolishly enough has determined to follow the example of our Continental neighbours, and to prevent the circulation of seditious matter. Although no Power has lived through more abuse, or should be more indifferent to rhapsodies like those of the Greek newspapers, the Porte has actually thought fit to request that the newspaper of M. Xenos should not be brought to Turkey in the bags of the British Embassy. We trust that this request is really of Ottoman origin, and that the Porte has not been instigated to the act by any English counsels. However, that may be, our Foreign-office has responded to it, and the *British Star* is now refused admittance into our post-office, even though M. Xenos promised that in the copies sent to Turkey political articles should be carefully avoided.

The Foreign-office is, no doubt, technically in the right. As it is a privilege gratuitously conceded by the Turkish Government that a mail should be sent from London to Pera, and its contents distributed without the intervention of the Turkish officials, it is, of course, incumbent on us not to take advantage of the Sultan's courtesy to bring into his dominions a publication which would be otherwise excluded. As was justly observed last night, France, Austria, and other Powers continually stop the English papers sent to English residents, and no reparation is ever demanded or thought of. The right of the Porte to exclude the *British Star* from its dominions is undeniable, and when the British Foreign-office is informed that the publication is excluded, our peculiar post-office ought not to persist in introducing it. However much we may regret the folly of the restriction, and the neglect of our Embassy in not pointing it out, we have no right to disregard a formal requisition of the Porte. The Christian subjects of the Sultan may be deprived of a very fair medium of instruction, and we may be very sorry to aid in any way the tyranny of the Turk over the minds of a more capable people, but international law is in some cases plain and unmistakeable, and this is such a case.

Ten minutes' discussion ought to have settled the question of the *British Star*; but last night a long debate, full of matter that had not the smallest bearing on the real question, arose; and in course of it Mr. Maguire, who introduced the subject, and Mr. Layard, who answered him, each contrived to outrage Parliamentary decorum. Of the absurdity and rudeness which Mr. Maguire displayed it is useless to speak. We shall not repeat here the preposterous calumny which his words contained. Let the personal dispute be disregarded and let us confine our attention to the arguments with which each of these gentlemen sought to confute the other. Mr. Maguire endeavours to prove that the British Foreign-office and the Embassy at Constantinople are engaged in a nefarious plot for keeping up the Turkish empire, and charges Lord Russell and his agents with suppressing the newspaper of M. Xenos for the same reason that they publish the report of Lord Hobart and Mr. Foster—to float the Turkish Loan and maintain the Sultan's credit. The Sultan's new taxes, the income-tax, and the tithes of Turkey, with all their inequality and oppression, the absence of a Turkish post-office, the neglect of the Turkish mines, the disabilities which weigh upon the evidence of Christians, and their alleged inability to hold property, followed one another in wearisome and unmeaning succession. If the question had been whether the Turkish Empire ought to exist at all, the debate could not have been more discursive or the topics introduced more varied. Mr. Layard replied in a style of argument equally beside the question, and which was, we think, justly censured by Mr. Bright. Because Mr. Maguire is a Roman Catholic, the Under-Secretary of State seemed to think it enough to answer any arguments he brought forward to say that matters are no better managed at Rome than at Constantinople. What on earth has the Government of Rome to do with the Government of Turkey? How can the faults of the Papal rule or the persecution suffered by a Protestant justify the mal-administration of the Porte or the fanaticism of the Mussulman? Under the guidance of these two gentlemen, the debate became one on the merits of the Turkish rule in Europe, though it is perfectly clear that even if the Ottoman Administration be the most spotless in the world, M. Xenos has a right to criticize it, while, on the other hand, if it be the most odious of tyrannies, the Porte has a right to demand that we shall not introduce into its dominions a publication which it has forbidden. The British Embassy might do well to urge on the Porte that its conduct is unwise, but as long as it condemns M. Xenos to exclusion we must acquiesce in the decision.


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